

EXHIBIT 1

Stroud, Darren

From: Paul Sanders [psanders@waterboards.ca.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2007 3:39 PM
To: Stroud, Darren
Subject: Draft CAO - Former E-Z Serve#100875, 1017 Douglas Blvd, Roseville

Darren,

Because Valero was blind sided by this Draft CAO, here is a little info:

Although I believe that Restructure Petroleum Marketing Services is the primary reasonable party, all potential responsible parties are to be named in a Cleanup and Abatement Order, and thus how Valero got named.

Restructure Petroleum Marketing Services is in the UST Cleanup Fund and has done some site work, and will likely continue to complete site work. According to their environmental consultant "Delta" they should have the site's proposed remedial system up and running shortly. However, they have repeatedly failed to comply with our directives, and thus why we have drafted a CAO.

My hope is that since we had to name Valero, Valero can put pressure on Restructure Petroleum Marketing Services to complete work as required by our office, so that no additional enforcement action, beyond a CAO is necessary.

Paul

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT C

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Paul

EXHIBIT D



April 28, 2008

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Mr. Jack Ceccarelli, President
Restructure Petroleum Marketing Services
205 Hoover Blvd., Suite 101
Tampa, FL 33609

**Re: Cleanup and Abatement Orders No. R5-2008-0702
Monitoring & Reporting Program Orders No. R5-2008-0809**

Dear Mr. Ceccarelli:

As you are aware, on April 3, 2008, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Central Valley Region (“Regional Board”) issued Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2008-0702 and Monitoring & Reporting Program Order No. R5-2008-0809 (collectively the “Orders”) for the property located at 1017 Douglas Blvd., Roseville, CA (“Site”), naming Restructure Petroleum Marketing Services (“RPMS”), JEM1, LLC (“JEM1”), and VRG Properties Companies (“VRG”) as Dischargers that are liable for the environmental contamination found at and beneath the Site.

In our November 2007 response letter to the Regional Board regarding the tentative Cleanup and Abatement Order (a copy was sent to you), we noted that RPMS has a contractual duty to defend and indemnify VRG for contamination at the Site based on the lease and asset transfer agreement between RPMS’ and VRG’s predecessors in interest. As you know, the Regional Board named RPMS as a Discharger because RPMS purchased the stock of E-Z Serve Petroleum Marketing Company and E-Z Serve Petroleum Marketing Company of California (“E-Z Serve”) in 1997. E-Z Serve was the operator of the Site from 1985 until it ceased operation at the Site around 1990/1991. In 1992, E-Z Serve removed the underground storage tanks at the Site, at which time it discovered that the tanks released hydrocarbons into the soil and groundwater.

In 1985, E-Z Serve acquired the lease of the Site and related tangible assets from Autotronic Systems, Inc. (“Autotronic”), a subsidiary of Diamond Shamrock at the time, Autotronics and Diamond Shamrock ultimately became part of Valero Energy Corporation through a series of mergers. Certain interest in Autotronic, including the residual rights and liabilities for the Site, was transferred from Valero Energy Corporation to its subsidiary VRG. Thus, VRG is currently the successor in interest to Autotronic with respect to this Site. In the 1985 transfer agreement from Autotronic to E-Z Serve, E-Z Serve assumed all of Autotronic’s liabilities, including environmental liability for the Site. Specifically, the environmental liability

Mr. Jack Ceccarelli,

Re: RWQCB CAO and MRP, Former E-Z Serve #100875, 1017 Douglas Blvd, Roseville, CA

April 28, 2008

Page 2

provision of the transfer agreement states:

"5.02. Buyer agrees to defend, indemnify and hold Seller harmless from and against any claim, demand, cause of action, expense (including, but not limited to, attorneys fees), or any other liability whatsoever arising out of, resulting from or in any manner connected with an environmental incident or concern relating to each Tract purchased hereunder, regardless of when or how said incident or concern was created, caused or arose, which incident or concern was, or reasonably could have been, revealed by any survey, investigation or test were permitted under paragraphs 3.01 and 3.02 thereof . . ."

RPMS, as the successor in interest to E-Z Serve, retains the duty to defend and indemnify VRG against the Regional Board's Orders. We now request that RPMS comply with its contractual duty to affirmatively defend and indemnify VRG from the Regional Board's Orders, which mandates, among other things, that VRG, along with the other Dischargers, RPMS and JEM1, assess, sample, monitor, and cleanup the contamination at the Site.

VRG understands that the Regional Board's Orders also obligates RPMS to investigate and remediate the contamination at the Site, which if properly conducted may obviate the need for RPMS to defend and indemnify VRG. However, to date the Regional Board has not been satisfied with RPMS' Site assessment, sampling, monitoring, and clean up efforts and stated that "[a]lthough Regional Water Board staff have worked closely with RPMS and the environmental consultants working on their behalf, RPMS has repeatedly failed to complete site work and submit technical reports as requested by Board staff, thereby delaying site investigation and cleanup." See April 3, 2008 Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2008-0702 at ¶ 9. RPMS' alleged failure to comply with the Regional Board's orders are particularly troublesome because RPMS appears to have the financial resources necessary to comply with these orders – specifically, the Regional Board determined that RPMS has \$1,000,000 of UST Cleanup Funds available to comply with the Regional Board's Site cleanup orders. *Id.* at ¶ 12. The Regional Board's finding that RPMS failed to fulfill its obligations concerns VRG because VRG has a corporate policy and duty to comply with all statutes, regulations and rules, which include orders issued by regulatory agencies.

Absent a significant commitment by RPMS to demonstrate that it will comply with all terms of the Orders in a timely manner and relieve VRG from liability for any contamination at the Site, as well as the Orders-mandated site assessment, sampling, monitoring, and cleanup efforts, VRG will commence activities to: (1) oppose its obligations under the Orders in anticipation that VRG will be held accountable by the Regional Board to conduct site assessment, sampling, monitoring, and cleanup of the Site; (2) ensure compliance with the Orders and/or (3) exercise its remedies under the above stated contractual indemnity provision in

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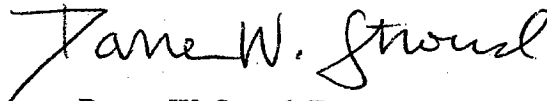
April 28, 2008

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Please contact me at (210) 345-2871 or Darren.Stroud@Valero.com no later than Tuesday, May 6, 2008 to discuss this matter. As you know, the Orders contain deadlines that require the alleged Dischargers to act expeditiously, as soon as June 8, 2008, and therefore, we have limited time to resolve the above stated issues.

Best Regards,

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Darren W. Stroud, Esq.
Counsel, Environmental, Safety &
Regulatory Affairs Law

cc; Byron Gee, Esq., Nossaman, Gunther, Knox & Elliott



VRG PROPERTIES COMPANY

April 28, 2008

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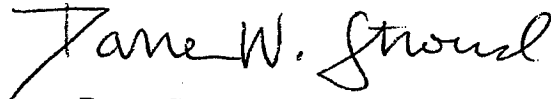
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Counsel, Environmental, Safety &
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cc; Byron Gee, Esq., Nossaman, Gunther, Knox & Elliott



LAW ENGINEERING TESTING COMPANY
geotechnical, environmental & construction materials consultants

5500 GUHN ROAD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77040
(713) 939-7161

May 30, 1984

Diamond Shamrock Corporation
P. O. Box 20267
San Antonio, Texas 78220

ATTENTION: Mr. Alex Evins, Manager
Environmental Services

SUBJECT: Report
Monitoring Well Installation and
Water-Quality Sampling
Fill EM Fast Gas Station
Roseville, California
LETCo Job No. HT-1206-84W

Gentlemen:

Law Engineering is pleased to submit this report for the installation of ground-water monitoring wells at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station in Roseville, California. The installation of monitoring wells and the subsequent information gathering related to the gasoline leak that occurred at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station were conducted as a result of discussions with Mr. Evins of Diamond Shamrock and were described in our Proposal No. HP-981-84G dated March 9, 1984. Previous correspondences regarding the site were dated January 30, January 31 and February 10, 1984.

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board in a memorandum dated March 5, 1984 reported that a volume of 698 gallons of gasoline was lost from the station from October to December 1983. The line was repaired on February 24, 1984. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board also stated that the Regal Gas Station was found to have leaking vapor recovery lines.

Diamond Shamrock Corporation
May 30, 1984
Page Two

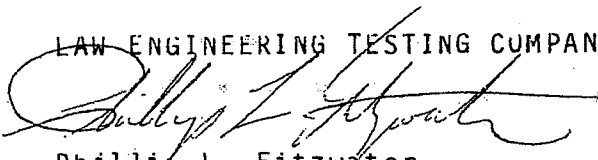
It is our opinion that the volume of leaked gasoline has moved through the shallow suite of utility trenches that underlie the gas station. We believe the gasoline exited the station site toward Douglas Boulevard: thence to the west, through the suite of utility trenches beneath the boulevard. It is not expected that the small concentrations of gasoline found in two of the four shallow monitoring wells are impacting the regional aquifer.

Since our investigation did not find any recoverable gasoline, a recovery system does not appear feasible.

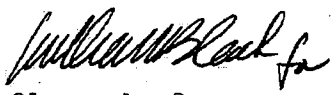
We are pleased to have had the opportunity to work on this interesting project and we look forward to acting as your hydrogeologic consultant in the future.

Sincerely,

LAW ENGINEERING TESTING COMPANY


Phillip L. Fitzwater
Project Hydrogeologist


William L. Black, P.E.
Assistant Vice President


Glenn A. Brown
Consulting Hydrogeologist
RG No. 4 CEG No.3

PLF/WLB/GAB/crr



REGIONAL HYDROGEOLOGY

The Fill Em Fast Gas Station is in Roseville, California which is located on the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley. Surface soils throughout the Roseville area consist of Recent alluvium that was deposited along the banks of Dry Creek. These deposits have been described by the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR), 1978, as consisting of sand, gravel, silt and minor amounts of clay with permeability and surface infiltration rates ranging from moderate to high. The alluvium deposits are underlain by Tertiary-Quaternary continental deposits. These are thick bedded deposits of silt and clay with thinner lenticular zones of sand and gravel. Some tuffaceous material and hard pan may be present. These sediments extend to a depth of some 50 feet in the Roseville area. These sediments are underlain by the Pliocene Mehrten Formation. This formation consists of volcanic rocks occurring as bedded clay and volcanic (andesitic) sand with interbeds of tuff-breccia. The CDWR reports that the volcanic sands are highly permeable while the tuff-breccias serve as confining beds.

The CDWR has contoured ground-water elevations in the area of Roseville and report the elevations to be approximately 40 feet MSL. Since the average ground surface elevation in Roseville ranges between 150 to 165 feet MSL, the water surface would be approximately 110 to 125 feet below ground surface. This would place the regional ground-water surface within the Mehrten Formation in the area of Roseville.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The subsurface at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station was investigated by drilling four soil test borings and installing four ground-water monitoring wells at the corners of the property as illustrated on Figure No. 1. Figure No. 1 shows the location of utility manholes, monitoring wells, surface drainage patterns and surface elevations on and around the Fill Em Fast Gas Station. The borings were advanced using a hollow stem auger and undisturbed samples collected at 2 1/2- or 5-foot intervals. The logs for each boring are presented in the Appendix of this report. A fence diagram has been prepared utilizing the data from the boring logs. This fence diagram is presented as Figure No. 2.

A ground-water monitoring well was completed in each of the four boring holes drilled at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station. The monitoring wells were constructed to monitor the first sequence of saturated soil beneath the site. The well completion data are presented in the Appendix. Ground-water elevations were measured after construction, and again two weeks later on May 2, 1984.

Ground water was sampled in each well utilizing a teflon bailer. Samples were stored on ice until transportation to a laboratory for analysis.

A local surveyor was employed to provide relative elevations. Such elevations were obtained at the subject station and along the following utilities:

- sanitary sewer lines
- storm sewer lines
- telephone lines

LABORATORY RESULTS

A sample of Diamond Shamrock premium no lead gasoline was provided to the Radian analytical laboratory for calibration purposes. The detection limits of their test is 5 milligrams per liter. A copy of Radian's report is included in the appendix. Results are as follows:

Monitoring Well

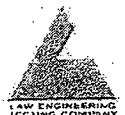
Results

1	None detected
2	None detected
3	40 mg/l
4	18 mg/l

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The subsurface soils can be grouped into three general units which are illustrated on Figure No. 2. The first unit extending from the surface to a depth of 10 to 13 feet (87 to 81 feet RSD). The RSD (relative station datum) defined elevation is relative to an assumed datum elevation of 100 feet established at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station. Most elevations in this report are relative to this datum. The first soil unit is characterized by a brown clayey silty fine sand grading to a fine sandy silty clay in the southeast corner of the station. The first unit in borings W-1 and W-2 were marked by basal silt stratum some 2 to 4 feet thick.

The unit 1 soils are underlain by a gray fine sand stratum which marks the top of the unit 2 soils. The gray fine sand is identified in all four borings and marks the top of unit 2 which is characterized by fine sand coarsening downward to medium to coarse weathered granite fragments. The unit 2 soils are the most permeable encountered in the four borings at the site. The base of the unit 2 soils range in elevation from 71.6 to 77.1 feet RSD.



The unit 3 soil that underlie the unit 2 soils are less permeable and consist of clays, silty clays, sandy clays, sandy silts, clayey sands and cemented fine to coarse weathered granite fragments. The unit 3 soils extend to the base of the borings which ranged in elevations between 72.1 and 63.6 feet RSD.

Each soil sample that was taken from a boring was smelled for the presence of gasoline vapors and the results are recorded on the boring logs. Only samples from W-3 and W-4 contained detectable odors of gasoline. In W-3 the first sample with a gasoline odor was at an elevation of 86.1 feet RSD, or at the top of the unit 2 soils. The gasoline odor continued in the samples to an elevation of 76.1 feet RSD or to the top of the unit 3 soils. No odor was found in the final sample taken from W-3 (elevation 74.6 to 73.1 feet RSD). In boring W-4, gasoline odor was detected only in the unit 2 soils from an elevation of 82.2 to 76.7 feet RSD.

May 2, 1984, ground-water elevations in monitoring wells W-1 and W-2 were 80.8 feet and 80.3 feet RSD, respectively. Ground-water elevations in wells W-3 and W-4 were 82.5 and 82.0 feet RSD, respectively. Ground-water elevations are shown on Figure No. 3. Figure No. 3 also includes invert elevations in utility manholes and the location of the telephone and sewer conduits near the Fill Em Fast Gas Station.

The ground-water elevations indicate that the shallow ground-water flow is in a northerly direction moving from Douglas Boulevard toward the Fill Em Fast Station. This would indicate that W-1 is downgradient from the gasoline storage tanks located on the east side of the station.

Monitoring wells W-1 and W-2 had no detectable gasoline concentrations. Monitoring wells W-3 and W-4 are upgradient from the gasoline storage tanks and had concentrations of gasoline of 40 and 18 milligrams per liter, respectively. At the time of sampling, no free gasoline was observed in either well.

PERTINENT PROJECT INFORMATION

The gasoline storage tanks buried beneath the surface of the gasoline station are three 10,000 gallon tanks 96 inches in diameter and 27 feet long as reported by Gary Jordan, district manager of Diamond Shamrock. The bottom of the tanks are 168 inches from the ground surface and the top of the tank is 73 inches from the surface. The base of the tanks lie within the unit 2 permeable soils that underly the station.

Trenches have been dug at the site to install the transfer lines from the gasoline storage tanks to the dispensers and subsequent trenches dug to install vapor recovery lines from the dispensers



back to the gasoline storage tanks. These lines radiate out from the gasoline storage tanks to the dispensers in the unit 1 soils. It has been reported that the vapor recovery trenches were backfilled with gravel. Mr. Fred Barnett of the City Works Department, City of Roseville, California, reports that these lines have been a preferential pathway for gasoline movement at other gas stations in the area. It is believed that the backfill of the vapor recovery lines and the transfer lines present a preferential pathway for gasoline migration from any leaks.

The gasoline leak at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station, that was repaired by Triangle, Inc. of Sacramento, California, was in a transfer line near the gasoline storage tanks approximately 5 feet beneath the surface. It appears probable that this gasoline migrated away from the leak point via the backfill materials around the transfer and vapor recovery lines.

A sanitary sewer runs in a line from the Fill Em Fast office to the sanitary sewer manhole #109 in Douglas Boulevard, and is illustrated on Figure No. 3. The trench for the sanitary sewer intersects the transfer and vapor recovery trenches and is, therefore, believed to be a preferential pathway for gasoline to migrate off the station property. The elevations of the office pad are 97.6 feet RSD and the sanitary sewer (manhole #109) where the Fill Em Fast sanitary sewer line ties into the city system has an invert elevation of 90.4 feet RSD. The downward gradient from the office pad to the sanitary sewer tie in at Douglas Boulevard would provide the pathway for gasoline migration off the site.

The sanitary sewer trench likely intersects other utility trenches that have been dug beneath Douglas Boulevard. These include telephone, natural gas and storm drain trenches. Mr. Dick Bell of the Roseville Telephone Company reports that the telephone trenches are dug to a depth of at least 4 to 5 feet below the ground surface. Mr. Fred Barnett of the City of Roseville reports that the natural gas trenches are approximately 30 inches deep and are backfilled with natural soil materials. The storm drain in front of the Fill Em Fast Gas Station has an invert depth of 7.8 feet below the surface. The suite of trenches that lie below Douglas Boulevard are believed to provide the flow path for gasoline that has left the Fill Em Fast property via the sanitary sewer trench. Gasoline that had entered the suite of trenches beneath Douglas Boulevard would flow to the west downhill toward Keehner Avenue.

Locations of the sanitary sewer, telephone conduits and the natural gas pipeline have been provided to Law Engineering by the utilities companies. Maps of these lines together with



explosivity and toxicity vapor readings in the telephone and sanitary sewer lines are presented in the Appendix. Figure Nos. 1 and 3 show the manhole locations. Telephone manholes MH 124 and MH 125 adjacent to the Fill Em Fast and Regal Gas Stations, respectively were monitored before, during and after the pumping of gasoline from manhole MH 125. MH 124 had only one significant reading of 60 percent of the explosivity scale as measured by the Roseville Telephone Company. This was measured on January 26, 1984 prior to the pumping of gasoline from the manhole near the Regal Station. All subsequent measurements by the telephone company in MH 124 showed 0 percent explosivity. The readings in manhole 125 were significantly higher for the duration of measurements of either manhole. The telephone manhole MW 125 was pumped on January 27, 1984. A total volume of 5,040 gallons was pumped into a tanker truck and disposed of by American Environmental Management Corporation. The truck driver estimated approximately 1 percent or 50.4 gallons of the fluid pumped from the manhole was gasoline. A uniform hazardous waste manifest for this operation is included in the appendix. Explosivity readings remained high in MH 125 until February 23, 1984 when the manhole was pumped and repeatedly flushed with fresh water. Readings subsequent to the flushing revealed no presence of explosive vapors.

The City of Roseville monitored the sanitary sewer and storm drains in the area surrounding the Fill Em Fast Gas Station throughout a similar period as that reported by the telephone company. However, their meter indicates a presence of toxic or combustible gases. The data provided to Law Engineering by Mr. Dan Hart of the City of Roseville indicate a continued presence of some type of toxic gas in the manhole #109 in front of the Fill Em Fast Gas Station. Manholes #104, #105, #106 have had varying concentrations of toxic gases on different days without an apparent pattern. Since manhole #109 is at the end of the sewer line and could collect gases from lower elevations, the high readings may be misleading if used to determine a source of the gasses.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are based on the data presented in this report and from conversations with the personnel involved with the gasoline in telephone manhole MH 125. First, we believe the backfill materials around the gasoline transfer and vapor recovery lines that underlie the Fill Em Fast Gas Station are the major pathways for any gasoline moving as a result of any leak in the transfer lines. The backfill materials around these lines are expected to be much more permeable than the natural soils that surround them and will provide the preferential

pathway for gravity drainage of the gasoline to trenches with lower invert elevations. It is believed that the sanitary sewer feeder line that connects the Fill Em Fast office to manhole #109 in Douglas Boulevard is the major pathway for any gasoline that has left the Fill Em Fast property. The sanitary sewer trench would provide the flow path from the station to the suite of utility trenches that underlie Douglas Boulevard. It is believed that the backfill materials in the various trenches in Douglas Boulevard are interconnected and the gasoline would seek the most permeable and lowest invert elevation in the utility trenches.

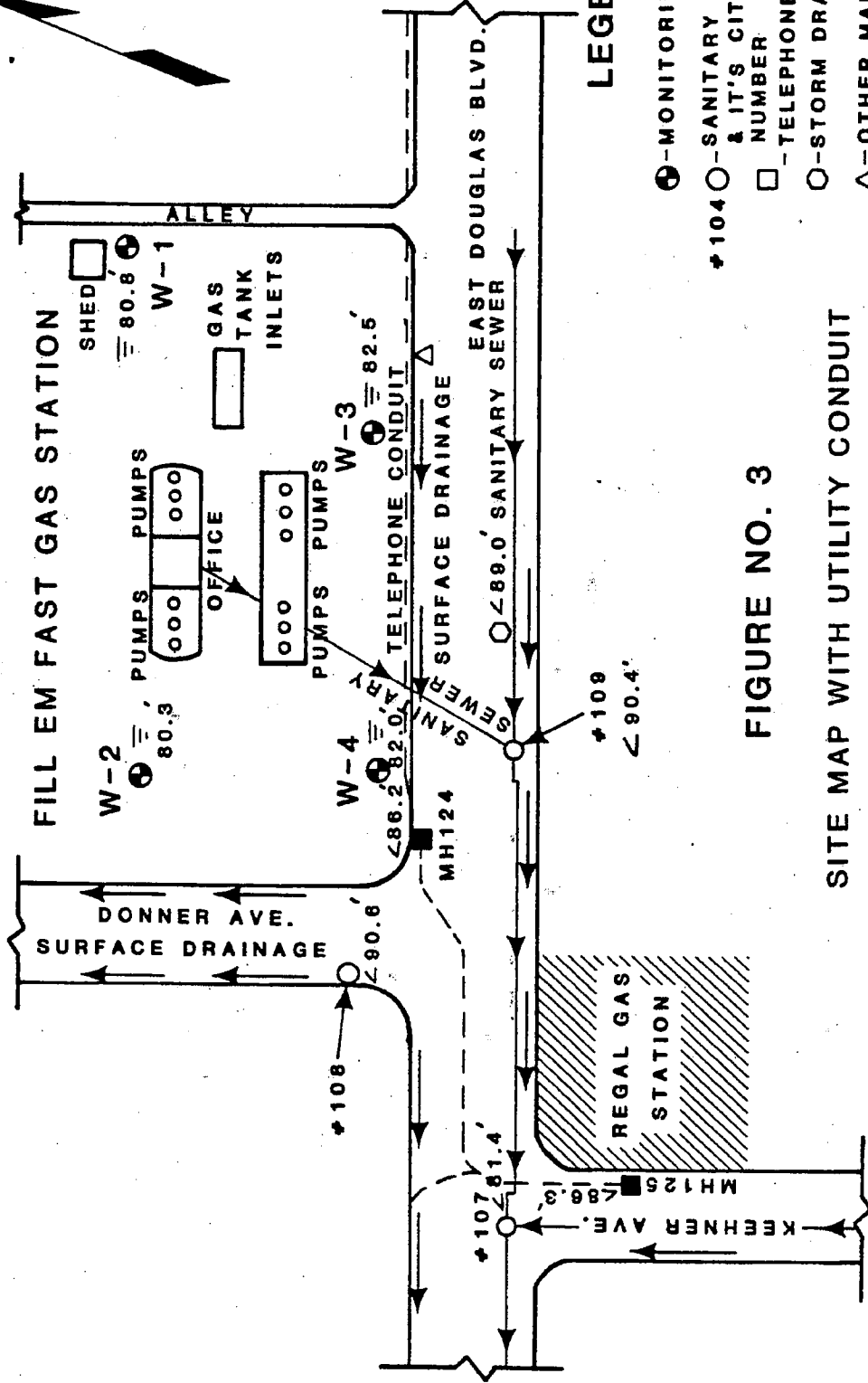
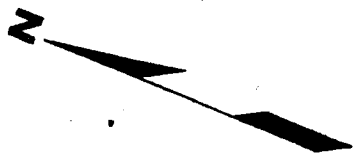
The detection of small concentrations of gasoline in monitoring wells W-3 and W-4, which are adjacent to Douglas Boulevard, are believed to be derived from infiltration from the utility trenches in Douglas Boulevard. Telephone manhole MH 124 has an invert elevation of 86.2' RSD which is at the interface between the unit 1 and unit 2 soils. The sanitary sewer manhole #109 has an invert elevation of 90.4' and is within the unit 1 soils.

It is our opinion that gasoline is not migrating downward from the gasoline storage tanks at the gas station as evidenced in the lack of gasoline or gasoline odors in monitoring well W-1 which is downgradient from the tanks. The absence of gasoline in the ground water in either monitoring well W-1 or W-2 indicate that any gasoline infiltrating from Douglas Boulevard to the unit 2 soils is of small quantity and is either not migrating or migrating very slowly to the north. It is not expected that the small concentrations of gasoline in wells W-3 or W-4 are impacting the regional aquifer because the depth to the water in the regional aquifer is in excess of 100 feet in the area of Roseville, California.

The Fill Em Fast Gas Station records showed a loss of 698 gallons in a span of 3 months starting October 1983. This volume of gasoline is believed to have moved through the shallow trenches that underlie the gas station and has moved toward Douglas Boulevard to flow to the west through the suite of utility trenches that have been dug beneath the boulevard. We are not able to define the ultimate fate of this volume of gasoline. Likely receptors are the main sanitary sewer and storm sewer. We understand the sanitary sewer is quite old and has been reported to be cracked. A system to recover the reported leaked gasoline at the Fill Em Fast Gas Station does not appear feasible. Our investigation did not find any recoverable gasoline.

Reference

California Department of Water Resources, 1978, Evaluation of ground water resources: Sacramento Valley; Bulletin 118-6, Sacramento, California.



LEGEND

- ⊕ - MONITORING WELL
- ⊕ 104 - SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE & IT'S CITY IDENTIFIER NUMBER
- - TELEPHONE MANHOLE
- - STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- △ - OTHER MANHOLE
- ∠ - INVERT ELEVATIONS RELATIVE TO DATUM AT THE FILL EM FAST ASSUMED TO BE 100'
- ≡ - GROUND WATER ELEVATIONS, RELATIVE TO STATION DATUM (FEET)

FIGURE NO. 3

SITE MAP WITH UTILITY CONDUIT

INVERT ELEVATIONS

FILL EM FAST GAS STATION

ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

LAW JOB NO. HT-1206-84W

DRAWING TO APPROX. SCALE

TEST BORING RECORD

ELEV.	DEPTH FEET	DESCRIPTION	s	dd	pf	mc	CONESION - 100 psf PENETRATION - BLOWS PER FOOT									
							0	5	10	15	20	30	40	60	80	10
96.1	0.3	Black Asphalt PAVEMENT														
		Brown Silty Fine SAND with Some Medium SAND (ML) No Smell	X													
91.1			X													
	7.8	Brown Medium Sandy Clayey SILT (ML) No Smell														
86.1	10.0	Firm to Dense Blue Gray Fine SAND (SP)														
		SAND Becomes Slightly Clayey at 12.5 Feet														
81.1	15.0	Dense to Very Dense Medium to Coarse Pink, White and Black Silty Weathered Granite Fragments (SW) No Smell, Samples Moist														
76.1																
71.1	24.5	Very Dense Brown Silty Fine to Medium SAND (SP) No Smell														
66.1																
	31.0	Boring Terminated at 31.0 Feet														
61.1																
56.1																

REMARKS:

Monitoring Well Completed in
Soil Test Borehole
Elevation Relative to a 100'
Datum Assumed on Site

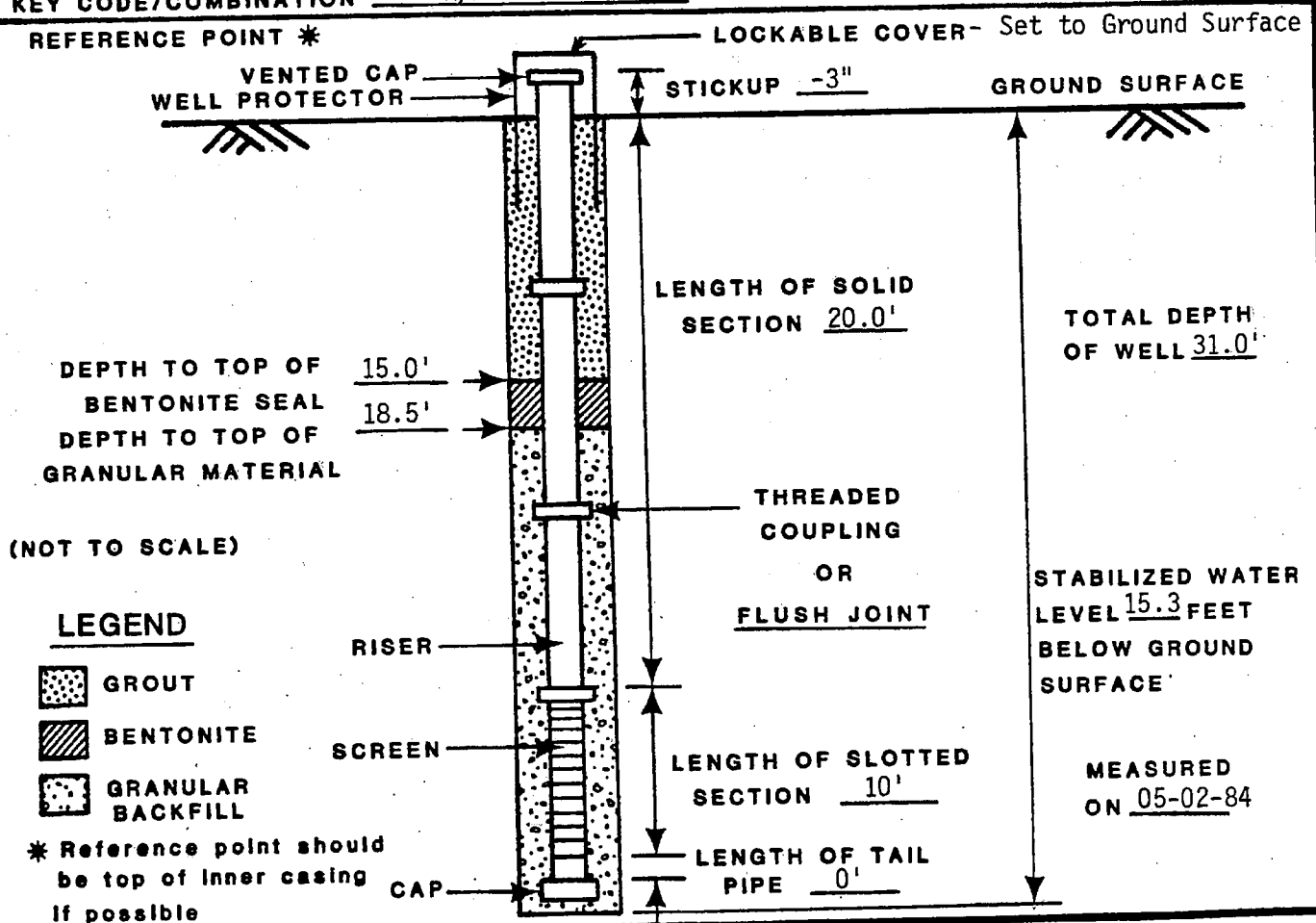
DRILLED BY P.C. Exploration
LOGGED BY P. Fitzwater
CHECKED BY P. Fitzwater

BORING NUMBER W-1
DATE STARTED 04/16/84
DATE COMPLETED 04/16/84
JOB NUMBER HT-1206-84

LAW ENGINEERING
HOUSTON TEXAS

TYPE II MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME <u>Fill Em Fast</u>	JOB NUMBER <u>HT-1206-84W</u>
WELL NUMBER <u>W-1</u>	INSTALLATION DATE <u>04/16/84</u>
LOCATION <u>Roseville, California</u>	100' Station
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION <u>96.1'</u>	REFERENCE POINT ELEVATION <u>Datum</u>
GRANULAR BACKFILL MATERIAL <u>Quartz Sand</u>	SLOT SIZE <u>0.040"</u>
SCREEN MATERIAL <u>PVC</u>	SCREEN DIAMETER <u>2"</u>
RISER MATERIAL <u>PVC</u>	RISER DIAMETER <u>2"</u>
DRILLING TECHNIQUE <u>Hollow Stem Auger</u>	DRILLING CONTRACTOR <u>P.C. Exploration</u>
BOREHOLE DIAMETER <u>6"</u>	LAW ENGINEERING <u>P. Fitzwater</u>
LOCK BRAND <u>Bolted</u>	FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
KEY CODE/COMBINATION <u>N/A</u>	SIZE/MODEL <u>N/A</u>



LAW ENGINEERING TESTING COMPANY
HOUSTON TEXAS

TEST BORING RECORD

ELEV.		DEPTH FEET	DESCRIPTION	s	dd	pf	mc	CONESION - 100 psf PENETRATION - BLOWS PER FOOT									
								0	5	10	15	20	30	40	60	80	100
94.6	0.3		Black Asphalt PAVEMENT														
			Loose to Frim Brown Clayey Silty Fine SAND (ML)														
89.6			No Smell, Samples Dry														
84.6																	
		13.0	Very Dense Gray Fine SAND with Rock Fragments on Bottom (SP)														
79.6			No Smell, Samples Moist														
		15.0	Firm to Dense Gray Coarse Weathered Granite Fragments (SW)														
			No Smell, Sample Moist														
		17.5	Gray Fine Sandy CLAY Becomes Less Sandy with Depth (CL)														
74.6			No Smell														
		21.0	Gray Silty CLAY Grading to Brown SILT with a Trace of Medium Sand at 23.7 Feet (CL)														
69.6		23.7	No Smell, Slightly Moist														
			Dense Red-Brown Silty Medium SAND Iron Stained and Streaked (SP)														
			No Smell, Slightly Moist														
64.6																	
		31.0	Boring Terminated at 31.0 Feet														
59.6																	
54.6																	

REMARKS:

Monitoring Well Completed in
Soil Test Borehole
Elevations Relative to a 100'
Datum Assumed on Site

DRILLED BY P.C. Exploration
LOGGED BY P. Fitzwater
CHECKED BY P. Fitzwater

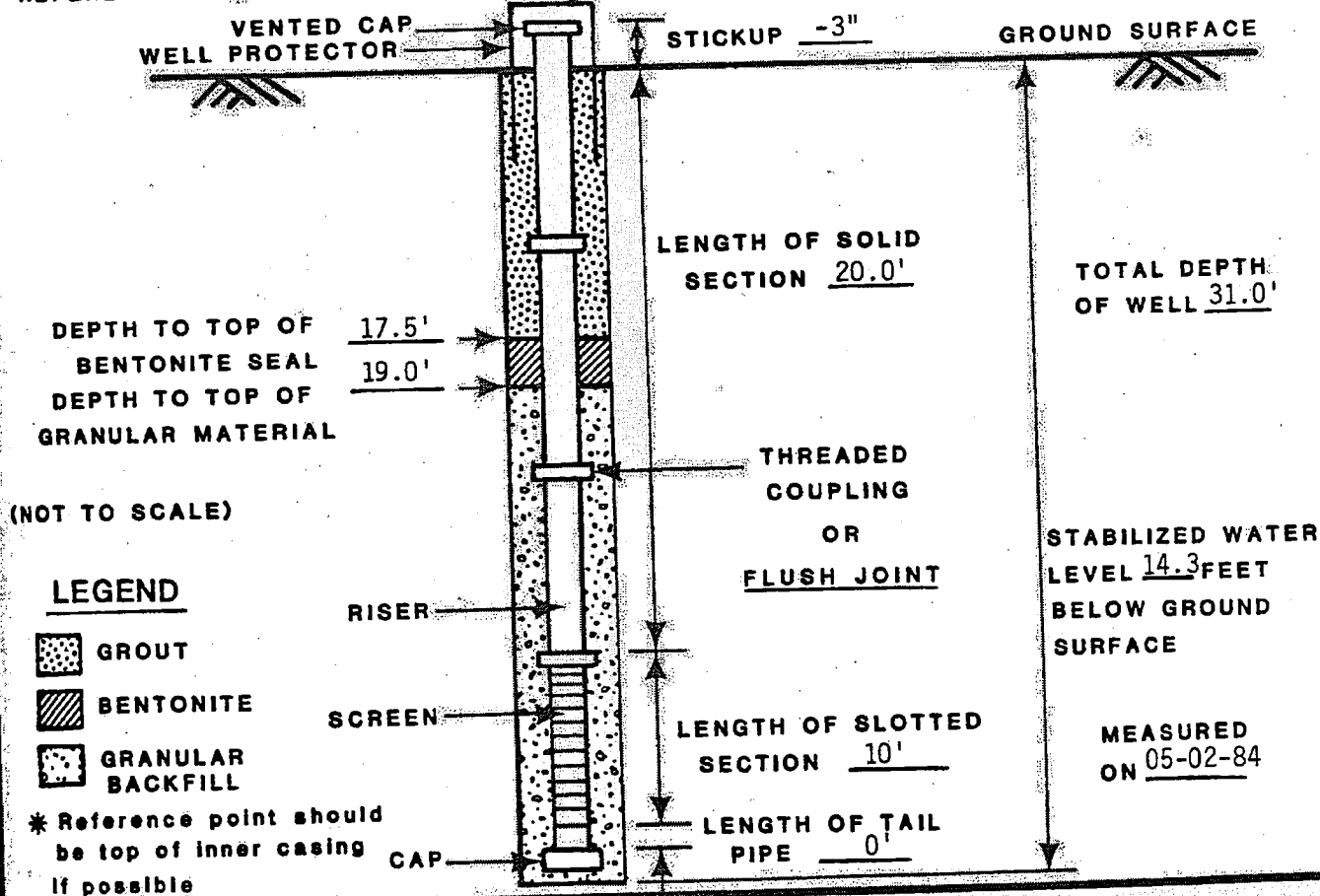
BORING NUMBER W-2
DATE STARTED 04/16/84
DATE COMPLETED 04/16/84
JOB NUMBER HT-1206-84

LAW ENGINEERING
HOUSTON TEXAS

TYPE II MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME Fill Em Fast JOB NUMBER HT-1206-84W
WELL NUMBER W-2 INSTALLATION DATE 04/16/84
LOCATION Roseville, California 100' Station
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION 94.6' REFERENCE POINT ELEVATION Datum
GRANULAR BACKFILL MATERIAL Quartz Sand SLOT SIZE 0.040"
SCREEN MATERIAL PVC SCREEN DIAMETER 2"
RISER MATERIAL PVC RISER DIAMETER 2"
DRILLING TECHNIQUE Hollow Stem Auger DRILLING CONTRACTOR P.C. Exploration
BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6" LAW ENGINEERING P. Fitzwater
LOCK BRAND Bolted FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
KEY CODE/COMBINATION N/A SIZE/MODEL N/A

REFERENCE POINT * LOCKABLE COVER - Set to Ground Surface



LAW ENGINEERING TESTING COMPANY
HOUSTON TEXAS

TEST BORING RECORD

		⊗ ⊕ CONESION - 100 pcf ● PENETRATION - BLOWS PER FOOT														
ELEV.	DEPTH FEET	DESCRIPTION	s	ad	pf	mc	0	5	10	15	20	30	40	60	80	100
97.1	0.3	Black Asphalt PAVEMENT														
		Brown Clayey Silty Fine SAND (ML)														
92.1		No Smell, Samples Dry														
	7.0	Brown Sandy SILT (ML)														
87.1		No Smell, Samples Dry														
	11.0	Gray Fine SAND (SP)														
		Gas Smell, Sample Moist														
82.1	14.5															
		Gray and White Fine to Medium SAND Grading to Coarse Weathered Granite Fragments (SW)														
		Strong Gas Smell, Samples Moist														
77.1																
	21.0	Clayey Fine SAND (SC)														
		Gas Smell														
	23.5															
72.1		Gray and White Cemented Fine to Coarse Weathered Granite Fragments (SM) No Smell														
	25.0															
		Boring Terminated at 25.0 Feet														
67.1																
62.1																
57.1																

REMARKS:

Monitoring Well Completed in Soil Test Borehole

Elevations Relative to a 100' Datum Assumed on Site

DRILLED BY P.C. Exploration
 LOGGED BY P. Fitzwater
 CHECKED BY P. Fitzwater

BORING NUMBER W-3
 DATE STARTED 04/17/84
 DATE COMPLETED 04/17/84
 JOB NUMBER HT-1206-84

LAW ENGINEERING
 HOUSTON, TEXAS